THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

Poetry.

LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the springs run dry,
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer beauties fade and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the springs will gush anew,
In the pleasant April rain,
And the summer sun and dew.

So, in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs in gladness fail,
And the roses in the bloom
Droop like maidens wan and pale—
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew—
Some sweet hope that breathes of spring,
Through the weary, weary time,
Budding for its blossoming
In the spirit's glorious clime.

WHAT IS A YEAR?

What is a year? 'Tis but a wave
On life's dark rolling stream,
Which is so quickly gone that we
Account it but a dream.

'Tis but a single earnest throb
Of Time's old iron heart,
Which fireless is, and strong as when
It first with life did start.

What is a year? 'Tis but a turn
Of Time's old brazen wheel,
Or but a page upon the book
Which Death must shortly seal.

'Tis but a step upon the road
Which we must travel o'er;
A few more steps and we shall walk
Life's weary rounds no more.

COUNTERFEIT EAGLES.—But few people in these palmy days of greenbacks have any recollection of eagles, but for the benefit of the few who still enjoy the acequaintance of the bird we subjoin a description of a new counterfeit which a Boston paper describes as follows:

We have been shown a counterfeit gold eagle so ingeniously made that it is calculated to defy even experts. Apparently it is genuine so far as weight and appearance is concerned, and tested by acids it would be pronounced genuine, and even a file, unless vigorously applied, would not show the deception. Upon breaking open, however, the interior is filled with a small plate of platina, and instead of being worth about ten dollars in gold, its value is only about one third of that amount.

WON'T LET 'EM GO.—The New York *Herald*, of the 28th ult., says:

If the rebels seriously imagine that we will let them go in the hope of seizing Canada and Mexico, they are very decidedly mistaken, and we must disenchant them. We would not let them go if they could give us a bond for Canada and Mexico, and throw the whole of South America into the bargain. There are no possible terms upon which we can acknowledge their independence, and as they have rejected all terms for reunion, according to their own *canard*, nothing remains but to fight it out. Blairs, Jewetts, Singletons, Greelys and Jacquesses may flourish for a while, but the *Herald* holds to its opinion that our generals and admirals, soldiers and sailors are our only practicable peacemakers.

PAYMENT OF STOLEN BONDS.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has decided that the only protection to the owner against the payment of a bond or seven-thirty note that may have been stolen is by entering a *caveat* at the office of the Secretry of the Treasury.

Coupons are as negotiable at all times as a bank note, and will be paid in the hands of a third party and *bona fide* holder even in the case where it is known that they have been stolen.

DISINFECTANT.—Common green copperas, dissolved in water, will be found a convenient and useful disinfecting agent. Either sprinkle the liquid about liberally, or place it in an open vessel, as the case may require.

ADDRESS
To the People of the United States.

Having met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, this 16th day of August, 1866, as the representatives of the people of all sections, and all the States and Territories of the Union, to consult upon the condition and wants of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles and of the political purposes we seek to promote.

Since the meeting of the last National Convention, in 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our government has passed through the vicissitudes and the perils of civil war; a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has nevertheless decided political differences that from the very beginning of the government had threatened the unity of our national existence, and has left its impress deep and ineffacable upon all the interests, sentiments and the destiny of the republic. While it has inflicted upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come, it has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national dangers, a capacity for military organization and achievement, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the perpetuity of its republican institutions and command the respect of the civilized world. Like all great contests which rouse the passions and test the endurance of nations, this war has given new scope to the ambition of political parties and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform. Amidst the chaos of conflicting sentiments inseparable from such an era, while the public heart is keenly alive to all the passions which can sway the public judgment and affect the public actions; while the wounds of war are still fresh and bleeding on either side, and fears for the future take unjust proportions from the memories and resentments of the past, it is a difficult but imperative duty which, on your behalf, we who are here assembled, have undertaken to perform.

For the first time after six long years of alienation and of conflict we have come together, from every State and every section of our land, as citizens of a common country, under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to cement and perpetuate that union which is again the object of our common love, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

In the first place, we invoke you to remember always and everywhere that the war is ended and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending armies no longer assails the shuddering heart of the Republic. The insurrection against the supreme authority of the nation has been suppressed, and that authority of the nation has been again acknowledged by word and act in every State, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction. We are no longer required or permitted to regard or treat each other as enemies. Not only have the acts of war been discontinued, and the weapons of war laid aside, but the state of war no longer exists; and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war, have no longer lawful or rightful place any where throughout our broad domain. We are again people of the United States—fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties of peace, and no longer the duties of war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace; to decide how we may most wisely and effectively heal the wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track. This is the work not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment; not of resentment for past offences, prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and builds its hopes for the future rather upon a community of interest and ambition than upon distrust and the weapons of force. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize, in their full significance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two most important particulars the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive. First, it has established, beyond all controversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute supremacy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary consequence. And second, it has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil, or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved in the contest and controversy upon both was ended absolutely and finally by the result. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war, and the victory by which it was closed, should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the United States in maintenance of its own authority and in defence of its own existence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result. The Government of the United States, maintained by force of arms the supreme authority over all the territory, and over the States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it. But it acquired thereby no new power; no enlarged jurisdiction; no rights, either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the rebellion broke out. All the rightful power it can ever possess is that which is conferred upon it, either in express terms, or by fair and necessary implication, by the Constitution of the United States.

It was that power and that authority which the rebellion sought to overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply the defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive. It sought only to hold possession of what was its own. Neither the war nor the victory by which it was closed changed in any way the Constitution of the United States. The war was carried on by virtue of its provisions, and under the limitations which they prescribe, and the result of the war did not enlarge, abridge or in any way change or affect the powers it confers upon the Federal Government, or release that government from the restrictions which it has imposed. The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war, *the supreme law of the land* any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. And, to-day, also, precisely as before the war "all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States' or to the people thereof".

This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our government, and the language and spirit of the Constitution, but by all the acts and the language of our governmont in all its departments and at all times. From the outbreak of the rebellion to its final overthrow, in every message and proclamation of the Executive it was explicitly declared that the sole object and purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress more than once reiterated this solemn declaration, and added the assurance that whenever this object should be attained the war should cease, and all the States should retain their equal rights and dignity uuimpaired. It is only since the war was closed that other rights have been asserted on behalf of one department of the general government. It has been proclaimed by Congress that, in addition to the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may claim over the States, the territory and the people involved in the insurrection, the rights of war, the right of conquest and of confiscation; the right to abrogate all existing governments, institutions and laws, and to subject the territory conquered, and its inhabitants, to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the legislative departments of the Government may see fit to impose.

Under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that "no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States," has been annulled, and ten States have been refused, and still are refused, representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress; and the Congress in which only a part of the States and the people of the Union are represented has asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and all share in making their own laws, and in choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as this Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised and is practically enforced at the present time. Nor does it find any support in the theory that the States thus excluded are in rebellion against the Government, and therefore precluded from sharing in its authority. They are not thus in rebellion. They are, one and all, in an attitude of loyalty towards the Government, and of sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. In no one of them is there the slightest indication of resistance to this authority, or the slightest protest against its just and binding obligation. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive Department; the laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States and the people thereof; federal courts have been reopened, and federal taxes have been imposed and levied; and, in every respect, except that they are denied representation in Congress and the electoral college, the States once in rebellion are now recognized as holding the same position, as owing the same obligations, and subject to the same duties, as the other States of our common Union.

It seems to us, in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution, and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union, as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both. It cannot escape observation that the power thus asserted to exclude certain States from representation is made to rest wholly on the will and discretion of the Congress that asserts it. It is not made to depend upon any specified conditions or circumstances, nor to be subject to any rules or regulations whatever. The right asserted and exercised is absolute, without qualification or restriction—not confined to States in rebellion, nor to States that have rebelled—it is the right of any Congress, in formal possession of the legislative authority, to exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time, from representation in Congress and in the electoral college, at its own discretion, and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate.

Obviously, the reasons for such exclusion, being wholly within the discretion of Congress, may change as the Congress itself shall change. One Congress may exclude a State from all share in the Government for one reason, and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be excluded on one ground to day, and another may be excluded on the opposite ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy may exclude Southern States from one Congress. The ascendancy of Western, or of Southern interest, or of both combined, may exclude the northern or the eastern States from the next.

Improbable as such usurpations may seem, the establishment of the principle now asserted and acted upon by Congress will render them by no means impossible. The character, indeed the very existence, of Congress and the Union, is thus made dependent solely and entirely upon the party and sectional exigencies or forbearances of the hour.

We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions. It is indeed the identical practice which has rendered fruitless all attempts hitherto to establish and maintain free governments in Mexico and the States of South America.

Party necessities assert themselves as superior to the fundamental law, which is set aside in reckless obedience to their behests. Stability, whether in the exercise of power, in the administration of government, or in the enjoyment of rights, becomes impossible—and the conflicts of party, which, under constitutional governments, are the conditions and means of political progress, are merged in the conflict of arms, to which they directly and inevitably tend.

It was against this peril, so conspicuous and so fatal to all free governments, that our Constitution was intended especially to provide. Not only the stability but the very existence of the Government is made by its provisions to depend upon the right and the fact of representation. The Congress, upon which is conferred all the legislative power of the National Government, consists of two branches, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose joint concurrence or assent is essential to the validity of any law. Of these "the House of Representatives," says the Constitution, article 1, section 2, "shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States." Not only is the right of representation thus recognized as possessed by all the States, and by every State, without restriction, qualification, or condition of any kind, but the duty of choosing representatives is imposed upon the people of each and every State alike, without distinction, or the authority to make distinction, among them, for any reason, or upon any grounds whatever. And, in the Senate—so careful is the Constitution to secure to every State this right of representation—it is expressly provided that "No State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage" in that body, even by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

When, therefore, any State is excluded from such representation, not only is a right of the State denied, but the constitutional integrity of the Senate is impaired, and the validity of the Government itself is brought in question. But Congress at the present moment thus excludes from representation in both branches of Congress ten States of the Union, denying them all share in the enactment of laws by which they are to be governed, and all participation in the election of rulers by whom those laws are to be enforced. In other words, a Congress in which only twenty six States are represented asserts the right to govern, absolutely, and in its own discretion, all the thirty six States which compose the Union; to make their laws and choose their rulers, and to exclude the other ten from all share in their own government until it sees fit to admit them thereto. What is there to distinguish the power thus asserted and exercised from the most absolute and intolerable tyranny? Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims on the part of Congress to powers and authority never conferred upon the Government by the Constitution find any warrant in the argument or excuses urged in their behalf. It is alleged:

First. That these States, by the act of rebellion, and by voluntarily withdrawing their members from Congress, forfeited their right to representation, and that they can only receive it again at the hands of the supreme legislative authority of the Government on its own terms and its own discretion. If representation in Congress and participation in the Government were simply privileges conferred and held by favor, this statement might have the merit of plausibility; but representation is, under the Constitution, not only expressly recognized as a right, but it is imposed as a duty, and it is essential in both respects to the existence of the Government, and to the maintenance of its authority. In free governments, fundamental and essential rights cannot be forfeited, except against individuals, by due process of law. Nor can constitutional duties and obligations be discarded or laid aside. The enjoyment of rights may be for a time suspended by the failure to claim them, and duties may be evaded by the refusal to perform them.

The withdrawal of their members from Congress by the States which resisted the General Government was among their acts of insurrection—was one of the means and agencies by which they sought to impair the authority and defeat the action of the Government. And that act was annulled and rendered void when the insurrection itself was suppressed. Neither the right of representation nor the duty to be represented was in the least impaired by the fact of insurrection, but it may have been that, by reason of the insurrection, the conditions on which the enjoyment of that right and the performance of that duty for the time depended, could not be fulfilled.

This was in fact the case. An insurgent power, in the exercise of usurped and unlawful authority in the territory under its control, had prohibited that allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States which is made by that fundamental law the essential condition of representation in its government. No man within the insurgent States was allowed to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and as a necessary consequence, no man could lawfully represent those States in the councils of the Union. But this was only an obstacle to the enjoyment of the right and to the discharge of a duty. It did not annul the one nor abrogate the other, and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overthrown, and the States had again resumed their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Second. But it is asserted, in support of the authority claimed by Congress now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victorious war always confers upon the conquerors, and which the conqueror may exercise or waive, in his own discretion. To this we reply, that the laws in question relate solely, so far as the rights they confer are concerned, to wars waged between alien and independent nations, and can have no place or force in this regard in a war waged by a government to suppress an insurrection of its own people, upon its own soil, against its authority. If we had carried on a successful war against any foreign nation, we might thereby have acquired possession and jurisdiction of their soil, with the right to enforce our laws upon their people, and to impose upon them such laws and such obligations as we might choose. But we had before the war complete jurisdiction over the soil of the southern States, limited only by our own Constitution. Our laws were the only national laws in force upon it; the Government of the United States was the only government through which those States and their people had relations with foreign nations, and its flag was the only flag by which they were recognized or known anywhere on the face of the earth.

In all these respects, and in all other respects involving national interest and right, our possession was perfect and complete. It did not need to be acquired, but only to be maintained, and victorious war against the rebellion could do nothing more than maintain it—it could only vindicate and re-establish the disputed supremacy of the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor diminish the authority which that Constitution confers upon the government by which it was achieved. Such an enlargement or abridgement of constitutional power can be effected only by the amendment of the Constitution itself, and such amendments can be made only in the modes which the Constitution itself prescribes. The claim that the suppression of an insurrection against the Government gives additional authority and power to that government, especially that it enlarges the jurisdiction of Congress, and gives that body the right to exclude States from representation in the national councils, without which the nation itself can have no authority and have no existence, it seems to us is at variance alike with the principles of the Constitution and with the public safety.

Third. But it is alleged that in certain particulars the Constitution of the United States fails to secure that absolute justice and impartial equality which the principles of our government require. That it was in these respects the result of compromises and concessions, to which, however necessary when the Constitution was formed, we are no longer compelled to submit, and that now, having the power, through successful war, and just warrant for its exercise in the hostile conduct of the insurgent section, the actual government of the United States may impose its own conditions, in all its provisions, to its own ideas of equality and the rights of man.

Congress at its last session proposed amendments to the Constitution, enlarging, in some very important particulars, the authority of the General Government over that of the several States, and reducing by indirect disfranchisement the representative power of the States in which slavery formerly existed. And it is claimed that these amendments may be made valid as parts of the original Constitution without the concurrence of the States to be most seriously affected by them, or may be imposed upon those States by three-fourths of the remaining States as conditions of their re-admission to representation in Congress and in the electoral college.

It is the unquestionable right of the people of the United States to make such changes in the Constitution as they, upon due deliberation, may deem expedient. But we insist that they shall be made in the mode which the Constitution itself points out, in conformity with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and with the principles of self-government and equal rights which lie at the basis of our republican institutions. We deny the right of Congress to make these changes in the fundamental law without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the States, including especially those to be most seriously affected by them, or to impose them upon States or people as conditions of representation, or of admission to any of the rights, duties, or obligations which belong under the Constitution, to all the states alike. And with still greater emphasis do we deny the right of any portion of the State, excluding the rest of the States from any share in their councils to propose or sanction changes in the Constitution which are to affect permanently their political relations and control or coerce the legitimate action of the common Union. Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation—just as unwarrantable when exercised by northern States as it would be if exercised by southern, and not be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution, it is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional rights, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of tyrannies—the tyranny of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all the dangers which menace the stability of a free government, that the Constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as to render safe their re-admission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were re-admitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this: First, that we have no right for such reasons to deny to any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States. Second, that so long as their acts are those of loyalty, so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the Constitution and laws we have no right to exact from them conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own. Third, that we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the Constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority.

It would seem to be both natural and invincible that in States or sections so recently swept by the whirlwind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war, and thrown, without resources of restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defy, for a time, the imperfect discipline of law and excite anew the fears and forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed.

It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought more closely in contact and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak. And even there they are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful political agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the National Government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South, including that of its representatives in this Convention, establishes the fact that the great mass of the southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit, and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor, and promote the welfare of our common country.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in number, in resources, and in

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1866.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COATLANDON, as a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the next General Assembly. Also the name of Gen. ROBT. P. DICK, of Guilford, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, subject to the decision of the next Legislature.

Advertisements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We are now making out

our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Only Two Months.

We have reduced our terms to Two Dollars per annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months. Subscribe now.

VOTE OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Official returns from all the counties in the State, except Haywood, have been received at Raleigh. The vote is:

Ratification.	Rejection.
19,570	21,552
	19,670
Majority for rejection,	1,982

UNSTAMPED PAPERS.—All papers received at the Post Office in this State since the 1st of October, 1862, may now be stamped by the owners until the 1st of January, 1867.

☞ Stamps can be obtained at the Post Office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.—It will be seen, by advertisement, that this institution is now in operation, and, no doubt, will give a good account of itself under the management of the President L. G. Lash, a gentleman of the ablest financiers of the State.

The other officers of the Bank are also well known in this community, as, in every way, well qualified.

The Colored Population.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that quite a number of the colored population are leaving the middle section of the State, and are selling on the rich lands in the Roanoke Counties.

Labor there is in demand and pays better.

There are also great inducements to remove West where labor is very much in demand, and wages about a dollar of corn per day.

And lastly, the following item from the Marion S. C. *Star*, is worthy of notice, as holding out inducements for the colored population to emigrate, where they can "live, work, and have their being" as unto them itself.

The immigration of Liberia has been unprecedented of late years, and is now comparatively healthy. The *Star* says: "As it is probably not known to our colored friends who are inspired with a laudable ambition to raise themselves above the general degradation of their race, we will state that the Colonization Society will have a ship ready at Savannah, Ga., on the 1st of November next to take those wishing to go to Liberia free of charge, with a promise to supply them with provisions for six months after their arrival."

BANK ROBBERY.—A conspiracy to rob the National Bank of Newbern and murder the officers, has been nipped in the bud, and the parties arrested. The evidence appearing conclusive, they were bound over to the Superior Court.

DEATH OF GOV. MOREHEAD.—Dr. Jno. M. Morehead died at the Hawkins Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the 25th inst. His health had been declining for some time.

Salem Almanac.

DUKE'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for 1867, will be ready some time in September.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Press.

Mr. EDITOR:—As I heard it by the [illegible] that the Winston Orphan Asso[illegible] sion, planning and plotting against the [illegible] Union party of this county, to carry [illegible] March, 1866, against the wish of those [illegible] Union men who were taken [illegible] candidates in the field, and he did do all he could to do defeat Snipe, because he was a sound and independent Union man. But it was no go. Snipe was elected by a large majority and did do his duty as an honest man, in the Legislature, and gave entire satisfaction to his constituents.

George V. Philp, Esq., is well known to the people of Forsyth County as being an honest and sound Union man, in at this time, and has been, for some time, Chairman of our County Court—the same Court that the Sentinel man abuses so much because he taxed the money shavers and speculators, he being one of that class.

I am told Esquire Philp was present when the jury box was purged of all secessionists that refused to take the amnesty oath, as well as those who did take it me afterwards declared that it was not binding," he did not do, for they are sound Union men, and are not to be changed by any thing.

Now every person with a tithable poll of Forsyth County is willing to support Nisen, Snipe, Philp and others, for the Legislature.

Now this jury box was purged of all secessionists that refused to take the amnesty oath, as well as those who did take it me afterwards declared that it was not binding," he did not do, for they are sound Union men, and are not to be changed by any thing.

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Even the *Sentinel*, in the last number, acknowledges that we have men who could be able to state the collection of the district tax in this county, and does so. The *Sentinel* says: "The Sheriff has been appointed Collector of the District Tax for this county, and we are glad to learn that he has been successful in collecting a large portion of the amount. The *Standard* publishes the following instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, directed to the acting Secretary of the Treasury:

R. H. KINGSBURY, *Oxford*, N. C.—The collection of the Direct Land Tax has been suspended in North Carolina.

WM E. CHANDLER,
Acting Secretary Treasury.

Raleigh Sentinel.

DAIRY FARM.—We are pleased to hear that he Hon. J. W. Woodard's dairy farm is doing well (some not remembered) have bought a view of going into the dairy business therein. This is an encouraging sign, and we wish the gentlemen much success.—*Asheville News.*

The corn crop of the United States for the present year is estimated at the enormous number of 1,839,000,000 bush'ls. It is said that in the last twenty five years the annual increase of the corn crop has averaged four per cent.

The whole population of the colony of L. Beria, Africa, is estimated at 14,000, of whom 14 000 are said to be civilized. 1,200 voters were polled at the last election. The exports were about $120,000. The principle article of export is palm oil.

The annual address of Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, Episcopal, shows that 976 persons have been confirmed during the past year, 15 ordained in the diocese and presbyters, and that there are 151 parishes or churches in the Convention, and 158 clergymen. The parochial report gives 10,550 families, and fourteen hundred and two unmarried and fifty communicants.

The Queen is about 30 years of age of the medium size, of prepossessing appearance, has black eyes, black straight hair and olive complexion. She dresses in the latest style, and is modest and retiring in her deportment.

The Queen is accompanied and escorted by Maj. Hopkins, an officer of the Welsh army. A young English lady, Miss Ines Spurgeon, traveled with the party in the capacity of a lady friend Her Maj sty is also accompanied by a man servant and a maid servant. These four persons comprise the suite. On reaching the city they proceeded to the Brevoort House and in the afternoon they visited the Central Park.

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Visit to New York of the Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands.

They have at last a bow sensi in New York. Bum, the Q een Dowager of the Sandwich Island-, who recently been to Europe to have the steamship Java, on her way home. The arrival of this "royal" visitor was immediately seized upon for a demons tion, and in the afternoon they proceeded to the Brevoort House to pay their respects to her majesty. The Queen and suite were received by Mr. Seward and other gentlemen, and in the evening the Queen and suite visited the Opera.

The Queen is accompanied and escorted by Maj. Hopkins, an officer of the Welsh army. A young English lady, Miss Ines Spurgeon, travels with the Queen in the capacity of a lady friend Her Maj sty is also accompanied by a man servant and a maid servant. These four persons comprise the suite. On reaching the city they proceeded to the Brevoort House and in the afternoon they visited the Central Park.

Queen Emma is not Queen Regent; she is the widow of the late Kamehaha IV., who was succeeded by his brother, the present King Kamehaha V. Queen Emma had one child, a little boy, who died a short time before his father. Emma is therefore Queen Dowager, and not having any affairs of state to express her opinion—on being a strong Unionist—on the present and future condition of the Sandwich Islands, and the feeling of the people towards the United States.

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Dr. Seward, the Secretary of War, Gen. Howard and Gen. Rawlins, by Secretary Seward, to Washington, by Secretary Stanton, to Philadelphia, by Gen. Howard, to Gettysburg, by Gen. Rawlins, to Washington, by Secretary Seward, to Auburn

The Senate Ques...

From the whole tenor of the Winston *Sentinel*, the organ of the secessionists in the 8th County, it is to be unmistakably inferred that its sole aim and object is to give an *open* rival support to Union men for office, at present being well aware that its support is dangerous to any man or set of men, thus hoping to defeat true loyal men for the Legislature, and perchance elect some of their own stripe, as many Union men will not vote for a candidate supported by the *Sentinel*, being suspicious of some trickery or political knavery.

In the late Convention election, the *Sentinel* supported Messrs. Lash and Starbuck, the Union candidates, and by that means they were nearly defeated. But for the *Sentinel's* support, Messrs. Lash and Starbuck would have been elected by an overwhelming majority.

The troubles and trials of the late war, are yet too fresh in the minds of the honest people of Forsyth for them to put their trust or confidence in men who were in favor of secession and civil war dragging nearly every body into it and ruining the country.

☞ The self-constituted guardian of Forsyth County, has again curtailed its figures. A short time since the *Sentinel* put the amount of county taxes which would be raised by the present assessment at $20,000, then fell back again to $16,000, too much yet by one-half. A few weeks since it put the cost of the Salem bridge at $2,000, and the next week reduced it to $1,500. It stated the cost of the two new bridges across Muddy Creek at $4,000, when it is well known they did not cost the half of it, perhaps not one-fourth.

In a few weeks, or after the election at farthest, the *Sentinel* will have matters and things nearer right, or say no more about it. We will give it time to correct its errors.

Two negro boys, aged 12 and 16 years respectively, on Saturday night last stole Mr. John Wimmer's horses from his stable in Waughtown, and made off with them, but were fortunately arrested a few miles from Lexington, brought back, examined, and committed for trial.

Mr. Wimmer should secure his stable door, for even his misfortune of having lost his left arm and left leg in the war, does not protect him from rogues it seems. He is dependent upon the labor of his horses for support, which aggravates the offence, and in such cases the extent of the law should, as no doubt it will, be administered.

THE JURY BOX.—We believe it is customary to purge the Jury Box occasionally;—and when the proper time arrives, a number of the names of those mentioned by the last Sentinel, as having been thrown out for political opinion's sake, will turn up, as is usual on such occasions.

Nothing but undue party zeal leads the Sentinel to resort to such means to deceive the people and prejudice them against the Union party.

We have been blessed with fine rains during the week,—which may yet benefit the late corn and root crops.

New Advertisements.

First National Bank of Salem.
John Blackburn, Trustee,—Land for sale.
Forsyth County—Legal advertisement.
Theo. F. Keehln, C. L. Banner, } Trustees.
C. L. Banner—Land, &c., for sale.

The Peace Concluded!

LONDON, Aug. 25th, M.

Advices have been received to-day in official circles, announcing that a treaty of peace between the contending powers of Prussia, Italy and Austria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session in Prague on Thursday.

The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective governments on the same day.

Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes, within three weeks.

Before the treaty of peace was signed between Prussia, Italy, Austria, and Bavaria, Austria unconditionally ceded Venetia to Italy.

MRS. EUNICE WORTH.—This venerable lady died in this County on Friday of last week, the 17th inst, aged 76 years. She was the widow of the late Doctor David Worth She died of cholera morbis, after an illness of three days. She was one of the most useful women that has ever lived in this County.—As a Physician and Nurse, she had no superior in obstetrics. In energy and activity in business, she was hardly equalled in this region of country; and in this commendable virtue, she transmitted the same spirit to her offspring, male and female. During the war, at her advanced age, and when she was daily called upon to administer to the relief of the sick and afflicted, she found time to spin and weave, with her own hands, a beautiful suit of jeans for her son Jonathan, the present worthy Governor of the State. She was one of the most worthy members of the Society of Friends.

Greensboro' Patriot.

Great Robbery in New York.

New York Aug. 23.—A trunk, containing $500,000 in Securities, deposited in the vaults of one of the city banks, has been stolen The loss is shared by a house here and one in Boston. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Special Notice.

WHEAT WANTED—ENQUIRE AT THIS Office.

CAUTION.—Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, advertises that coupons of the State, which have been cancelled, have by some means been put into circulation again. They are supposed to have been taking from the Comptroller's office during the occupation of Raleigh by the Federal forces. Several of these cancelled coupons have been presented and easily detected in some of them the cancellation mark extends but a short distance into the body of the coupon.—The public are warned against receiving them.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. R. Rogers, of Monroe, Union County, wishes information of his son, J. A. Rogers, who was a soldier in Ripley's Brigade, on Sullivan's island. He was last heard of just prior to the battle at Averysboro', in this State, after which he was missing. Any intelligence concerning him will be gratefully received by his distressed father. Will the press please circulate this notice?

DIED

In this place on the 29th inst., of typhoid fever, Mr. GEORGE M SWINK, aged 48 years, 7 months and 10 days.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds; and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, I. G. LASH, J. W. HUNTER, R. L. PATTERSON, E BELO

I G LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States State and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points
Aug.31-1-2m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by John D Ridings, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction on the premises, on the 27th day of September next the very valuable tract of Land of which the late John D. Ridings, died, seized and possessed; the same situated in the County of Forsyth, on both sides of Muddy creek, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Phillips, Solomon Vogler and others,

Containing 173 Acres,

more or less, some 40 acres of which are most fertile Bottom Lands; a quantity of excellent upland in cultivation and about 50 acres, is well timbered woodland.

Terms made known on day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of John D. Ridings deceased are earnestly requested to present them at once, duly authenticated, those failing to do so may lose their claims.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JNO. BLACKBURN,
Trustee and Executor.

August 31, 1866—1—4t.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO. F. KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER.

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

LAND FOR SALE.

AS EXECUTOR OF THE LATE HON A. H. Shepperd, deceased, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th of September, on the premises, the tract of land on which he resided, lying within a mile and a half of Salem, N. C., containing about 167 acres.

A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months will be given, with interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required, and possession given on the day of sale.

At the same time will be sold on a credit of six months, some HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING TOOLS, A CARRIAGE, and many other articles.

Persons having claims against said estate will please present them within the time prescribed by law. C. L. BANNER.

Aug. 31st, 1866. 1-4t

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

State of North Carolina.

Forsyth County Court of Equity.

Malvina Hartgrove vs. Ithamer Vest and others. } Petition for Sale of Land.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that the defendants in the above case, to wit: Ithamer Vest, Martha Huff, Mary Hartgrove, James Vest, Miss Vest and Charles Vest, children of Lewis Vest, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*, as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, in Winston, this the 27th day of August, 1866

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug.31-6t pr fee $8

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1866.

Paris S. Benbow vs. Cornelia S. Stafford and others. } Original bill praying for a decree for title in lieu of lost deeds to two tracts of land in Iowa.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the aforesaid Cornelia S. Stafford is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the court-house in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to her, and the case set down ex parte as to her, for hearing.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for said county, at office in Winston, this the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E.

Aug 21-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1866.

T. C. Pfohl vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } John Becson vs. Jeremiah Patterson

Original Attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of said Court, at office in Winston, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A D 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 18, 1866-52-6w fee $8.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866

Susan Morris vs. Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law, to be held at the Court-House in Winston on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness, John Blackburn, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866

JNO BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 1866-52-6w. fee $8.

State of North Carolina.

In Forsyth Court of Equity, to Fall term, 1866

Michael Doub and Thos. Long, Executors of Wm. Doub, dec'd, vs. Joseph Doub and others. } Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that J. W. Doub, and Samuel Wolff and his wife, Peggy, defendants in the foregoing case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Winston, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, or the same will be set down for hearing, and be heard, *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk and Master of Forsyth Court of Equity, at office in Winston, this the 21st of August, A. D. 1866.

C. L. BANNER, C. M. E

52-6w. fee $8.

Small Plantations FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 164 acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair

E A VOGLER.

Salem N. C Aug. 24. 1866—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m.

NOTICE!

I am Coming Again!

THE Tax payers of Forsyth county are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following named times and places, for the purpose of receiving the taxes from the citizens of said county, now due for the year 1866, when and where it is expected all interested will meet me and pay their taxes As you have always responded to these friendly calls, I have the utmost confidence in believing that you will be as prompt again.

The tax is 32½ cents on the $100 valuation, and $3 25 on the poll. I will attend at

Sides',	Monday, 10th of September,	1866.
Bethania,	Tuesday, 11th do	do
Old Town,	Wednesday, 12th do	do
Pfafftown,	Thursday, 13th do	do
Blackburn's S. H.,	Friday, 14th do	do
J. M. Stafford's,	Saturday, 15th do	do
Moses Stewart's	Monday 17th do	do
Kernersville,	Tuesday, 18th do	do
Crim's 4 Roads	Wednesd'y, 19th do	do
Wm Lowry's,	Thursday, 20th do	do
Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday 21st, do	do
Winston,	Saturday, 22nd, do	do
Com'rs Hall, Salem,	Monday, 24th do	do

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Salem, Aug. 17, 1866. 5t

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

CONTAINING FIFTY AND ONE-HALF ACRES, situated on the Shallow-ford-Road, in Forsyth County, near the Yadkin River, ten miles above Salem, two miles below Lewisville, 17 miles South of the Pilot Mountain, and about 20 miles in a direct line from the N. C. Central Rail Road, in a very agreeable and healthy neighborhood

The improvements consist of a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, Cart or Wagon Sheds, Barn, Crib and Stables, with a most excellent spring of Water.

The Dwelling is surrounded by an excellent Orchard of Apple, Peach, and other fruit trees. Fire-wood and timber are abundant.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on J. H. Stoltz, Lewisville. N. C.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

Aug. 10, 1866. 50-tf

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published:

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of distinct excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1 33. $12 00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
49 Broome Street, New York.

*** Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume, post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GRAND

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $ 5.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than one dollars worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also TERMS TO AGENTS.

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON, & CO.
Aug. 17-3m. 117 Broadway, N. Y.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, to Fall Term, 1866.

Susan Morris vs Presley W. Morris. } Petition for Alimony.

IT appearing to the Court, on affidavit, that Presley W. Morris, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the superior Court of Law to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Winston, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1866.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 17. 51-6w. $3

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE. AS GOOD AS NEW.
Enquire at this Office.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHO MAY BE CONCERNED.

HAVING retired to private life, and being desirous to close all my financial business, whether as *administrator, copartner, or individual claims*, I issue this, my last proclamation, as it is impossible for me to visit all my debtors, and dun and fret them for the money:—I therefore kindly call on all men, women and children, everywhere, from the seaboard to the mountains, that owe me anything, to come forward and immediately make payment. As I have indulged many of you from one to eight years, do not spurn this kind invitation, (for it may be the last you may ever get from me,) but you may soon, yes, very soon, be compelled, by much rougher hands, to attend to paying your just debts.

I now ask you, each and every one, to consider this notice as if though I had you by the hand, leading you to the payment desk. If you spurn this notice, it is your own fault that you pay cost in addition to the principal.

You will find me at my late residence, two miles East of Union Cross.

Respectfully,

J. J. RAPER.

August 3, 1866. 49-4t.

☞ Sentinel please publish 4 times and I will account for the same.

Land for Sale.

BEING desirous of removing, I offer my valuable tract of land for sale, located in Forsyth County, 2½ miles from Germanton, on the waters of Town Fork and Rough Prong Creek, containing about

536 ACRES,

of which the greater portion is well timbered wood land, perhaps about one hundred acres in cultivation.

The improvements consist of a dwelling-house, negro cabins, tobacco barns, and all necessary outhouses.—

There are on the premises, two fine orchards of choice fruit of all kinds. Soil well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco.

Persons desirous of purchasing would do well to call soon.

D. B. ELDRIDGE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Aug. 3, 1866. 49-3w.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE **CARRIAGE**, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug 3. 49-tf

Yadkin Lands for Sale!

I OFFER my LAND for sale. 260 ACRES, 50 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County. N. C. JO. WILLIAMS.

Aug 3, 1866. 49-4t.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal Midway, Davidson County N. C. 46—

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN

AND

FANCY PRINTING!

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

FINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

GENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

WANTED:

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also **$10,000** in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will go any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry vs. The heirs at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 20. (pr. fee. $8.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866,

I. A. Robertson vs. Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 20. pr. fee $8-47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to September Term, 1866.

James Reed, Administrator *de bonis non* of George Kreegar, Sen., dec'd. vs. John H. Kreegar, and others.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the court, on affidavit, that the children of George Kreegar, dec'd, to wit: Anna, wife of —— Harvey. Peter Kreegar, William Kreegar, Wesley Kreegar, Caroline Kreegar, Jacob Kreegar, Samuel Kreegar, Emanuel Kreegar and Abigail Kreegar, and the following children of Jacob Kreegar dec'd, to wit: George Kreegar, Jun., John Kreegar, Solomon Kreegar, and Emily, wife of William Snider, and Noah Spainhour, defendants in the foregoing case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 21st day of July, 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.

July 27, 1866. (pr. fee $8) 48-6t.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March. A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug 3. 50-6w. per adv, $8.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C. Aug., 10, 1866.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

To the People of North Carolina

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Raleigh, July 28, 1866.

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HEADQ'RS ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C.
Raleigh, N. C, July 13, 1866.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c, Raleigh, N. C.:

Governor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst, calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisos of the 9th section of said act, and so modifying the 11th section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the distribution of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau.

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully your ob't serv't.
JNO. C. ROBINSON.
Brevet Maj. Gen'l.

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDM'N & ABAN'D LANDS,
HDQ'RS ASS'T COM. N. CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the Assistant Commissioner that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County or State authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which, not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of
Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON.
CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known that there are persons in the State, and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this State, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted by our courts, and praying for protection.—Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for filing such petitions. And these investigations, after having been submitted, in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and *ex parte* statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the State. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our Courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should co-operate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and to take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH.
Governor of North Carolina.

July 27–1t

Every newspaper in the State is requested to give this paper one insertion and forward account for payment.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,
OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WITH
ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO,
370 Broadway, New York,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Wanted.
A SMALL LOT OF WHEAT.
Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,
On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,
SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured Delaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Bankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Gold Cambrics assorted, White & Gold Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen Cambric and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties-Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guiter Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pen ils, Pens. &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots.

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19–tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BELO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.
Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47–4t

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford,	vs	M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers'	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey	vs.	M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter	vs.	M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby	vs.	M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner.	vs.	M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N S. COOK, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, C. C. C.
July 20. (pr. fee $12) 47–6w

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., Aug, 1st 1866.

Miss Julia Boman,	Samuel Phillips,
John Belock,	P. H. Swaim,
Wm E. N. Brown,	Aquilla Teague,
Abi. W. Coltrain,	Hon. Chas. Teague
Joshua Hedgecock,	Eli Wilson,
Moses Linville,	Miss Elizabeth J. Wood,
Miss Susan B. Mecom,	Miss Nancy York.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1st. 1866.

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem N. C. July 13. 1866—2t.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 22, 1866 22–1m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As Spring approaches,
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach &c. Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants,* &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs,* &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals,* &c.

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations ☜ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess Cinamon.
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25–tf

Jeweler Shop

Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem. N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by

J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Beeswax, &c., &c.

Salem, N. C,. March 31st, 1866. 33::3m.

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39::tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRESHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44–tf

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be found to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

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A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Necktics, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

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GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annatto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c. &c. An assortment of

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CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the before-named articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

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N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39–tf

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